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GREAT UNION MEETING IN MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER, (N. H.) Nov. 20, 1850. At half-past seven o'clock the meeting was called to order by B. F. Aver, Esq., chairman of the committee of arrangements, who said that it was hardly necessary to explain the object of the meeting any further than to say that it was called for the purpose those agitations which were distracting the country and endangering the Union. He now maved that the meeting be organized, and proposed the following list of officers, and they were chosen unanimously: President, Hoe. RICHARD. H. ATER; Vice Presidents, ROBERT READ, WILLIAM C. CLARKE, Moses FELLOWS, and many others.

The President, upon taking the chair, congrat seembly by communicating the fact that a number of distinguished and eloquent gentlemen from different parts of the meeting as soon as some letters should have been read and a

Mr. Aven, chairman of the committee, now read the fol-CONCORD, NOVEMBER 19, 1850.

GENTLEMEN: I regret that circumstances beyond my control will prevent me from attending your Union meeting on Wednesday next.

far surpasses in importance any matter of mere local or tem-porary interest, stid it is one in which good and patriotic mer porary interest, stid it is one in which good and patriotic men of all names and parties may well unite. In our doubts in regard to a single measure of the General Government, or even in our disapproval of it, to lose sight of the unexampled peace, prosperity, and happiness which it has so long secured to the people of this country, and still more to hazard the continuance of these blessings by encouraging a spirit of opposition to the constitution and laws, would, in

my judgment, be the very extreme of folly.

I sincerely hope that the efforts of the gentlemen who may
have the pleasure, from which I am precluded, of being pre

follow their dissolution.
Yours, respectfully, JAMES BELL.
B. F. Aner, Esq. and others, Manchester.

CONCORD, (N. H.) Nov. 15, 1850.

GENTLEMEN: Your polite invitation for me to attend a Union meeting at Manchester, on the 20th instant, has been The great object of that meeting, "to advise upon the course best calculated to allay all unnecessary further agitation" of certain sectional questions, meets with my hearty

sister States, it is my solemn conviction that the present hallowed Union of those States will be placed in fearful

execution of legal procepts issued by those authorities.

This is in direct hostility to the injunctions of Washington in his Farewell Address to his grateful countrymen. And it seems no less hostile and derogatory to every sound principle for sustaining public order and obedience to what the legisla-tive agents of the people and the States have enacted.

my knowledge, and which seems supported by any semblance of argument, is one very dangerous for individuals to rely on at any time, so as to use force. But it is much more hazardous when the measure resisted is one sanctioned after much de-liberation by Congress and the President; one provided for cept as to some details since added, under the Father of his Country as early as 1793; and one which has received the approval of the Supreme Court, sitting as the highest judicial tribunal of the Union, and of the elevated law officer of the Government, the present Attorney General of the United

It would afford me much pleasure to attend your meetin and express my views at length on this subject, were it not that this last question is likely to come before me officially, one warrant having thus been issued already by the circuit court of which I am a member. Consequently, I do not deem it appropriate to offer my own opinion on it now, or at any public meeting, until the parties who may raise it before me public meeting, until the plant indicially have been fully heard.

But at all times and in all places I shall never hesitate t But at all times and in all places I shall never hesitate to raise my voice against forcible resistance to established laws, made by our own agents, and subject to be altered by majorities peaceably, whenever obnoxious. And in point of conscience and common sense, it must be as culpable to thwart their execution or impair the Union by covert and indirect means as by open violence.

Respectful.

Respectfully, LEVI WOODBU
B. F. Ayer, Abr. Robertson, Amos Hadley, LEVI WOODBURY.

and others, on Committee of Arrangements.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 16, 1850.

My Dear Sir: When I received yesterday the invitation of the committee to attend the meeting at Manchester, my expectation was that I should immediately leave this city, and I contented myself, therefore, with a very brief reply. The weather having detained me for a day, I have time to write a more respectful acknowledgment of your communication, and to express more distinctly as well the gratification it would afford me to attend the meeting as my pleasure that such a convention is to be convened. A "Union meeting, without distinction of party," holden in the largest town or city in the State, can hardly fail to be attended with good consequences. There is evidently abroad a spirit of disunion city in the State, can hardly fail to be attended with good consequences. There is evidently abroad a spirit of disunion and disobedience to the laws which good men ought to meet, and to check if they can. Men are to be found who prepose as their own rule of conduct, and recommend the same rule to others, "peaceable resistance to the laws;" that is to say, they propose to resist the laws of the land so far as they can do so consistently with their own personal safety. Their obligations to support the constitution go for nothing; their ouths to act, if they hold any public trust, according to law, go for nothing; it is enough that they do not, by, forcible resistance, expose themselves to dangers and penalties. This

is certainly quite a new strain of patriotism. We have never before this day known such sentiments to be circulated, com-mended, and acted upon by any who professed love for their country or respect for its institutions. A still more extrava-

country or respect for its institutions. A still more extravagant notion is sometimes advanced, which is, that individuals
may judge of their rights and duties, under the constitution
and the laws, by some rule which, according to their idea, is
above both the constitution and the laws.
You and I, sir, and our fellow-citizens of New Hampshire,
have not so read the books of authority, either religious or
civil. We do not so understand either the institutions of
christianity or the institutions of government. And we may
well value more and more highly the Government which is
over us, when we see that the weapons aimed against its prearrestion are also, for the most part, equally directed against over us, when we see that the wespons simed against its pre-servation are also, for the most part, equally directed against these great fundamental, moral, and political truths upon which all good government, and the peace of society at all times, must essentially rest. I have the fullest belief, sir, that in the State of New Hampshire this disorganizing spirit will meet such a rebuke as shall put it to flight. The repre-sentation of the State in Congress generally supported the peace measures of the last session, and by these measures I doubt not the State will stand. It is time that discord and animosity should cease. It is time that a better understanding and more friendly sentiments were revived between the North and the South. And I am sure that all wise and good North and the South. And I am sure that all wise and good men will see the propriety of forbearing from renewing agitation by attempts to repeal the late measures, or any of them. I do not see that they contain unconstitutional or alarming principles, or that they forebode the infliction of wrong or injury. When real and actual evil arises, if it shall arise, the laws ought to be amended or repealed; but in the absence of imminent danger I see no reason at present for renewed controversy or contention.

I am, my dear sir, with true regard, your friend and obtient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

These letters having been disposed of, the Chairman res

let it be borne on the flag under which we rally, in every ex-

framed, so only upon the same basis of compromise, concession, respect, and affection can it be sustained and per

3. Resolved, That through the combined agency of Southern ultraism and Northern fanaticism our beloved sountry whose was counsels have conducted at time to the conduction of our peril, in safety; that we cerdially approve those measures they have passed, which settle forever the vexed questions growing out of our late territorial acquisitions and that we recognise in their action that spirit of conciliation and compromise by which alone, in so using the action and compromise by which alone, in so using the action and compromise by which alone, in so using the action and compromise by which alone, in so using the action and compromise by which alone, in so using the action and compromise by which alone, in so using the action and compromise by which alone, in so using the action and compromise by which alone, in so using the action and compromise by which alone, in so using the action and compromise by which alone, in so using the action and compromise by which alone, in so using the action and compromise by which alone, in so using the action and compromise by which alone, in so using the action and compromise by which alone, in so using the action and compromise by the action and compromise

North, we cannot look upon the institution of slavery with other feelings than those of regret, yet as citizens of the Uni-ted States, mindful of our constitutional obligations, we are

b. Resowed, That the fugitive slave law recently enacted by Congress, based upon and supplementary to the act of 1793, passed by those who assisted in the formation of the constitution, and signed by the immortal Washington, is in the opinion of our wisest statesmen and most profound jurists constitutional, and accordingly binding upon all the people of the nation; and while we recognise, to the fullest extent, the right of the people to call for the modification or repeal of this or any other anestment was as law-abidious and order loved. or any other enactment, yet, as law-abiding and order-loving acknowledged authority, or countenance any attempt to re-sist its execution; that we entertain no respect for the senti-ments of those zealots and enthusiasts who set up, or affect to stitution and laws of their country; that we are opposed to nullification at the North as well as the South; and that we know of no security for life, liberty, or property but in the ab-

enkindle anew sectional animosity, and designing and mis speaking with contempt of the Union, and, forgetful of all those ideas of enlarged patriotism that glowed so brightly in the breasts of the founders of our Government, are endangering, in the pursuit of "one idea," the peace and harmony of these States, this is a time of all others when we should remember and observe the sentiments and advice of the Fath of his Country, that "the name of American must always exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation de-rived from local discriminations;" that the American People "should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to the Union, watching for its preservation with jealou anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a sus-picion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignant-ly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alien-ate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts." During the reading of the fifth resolution some

one cried out "No such thing!" but the interrup-

tion was promptly silenced. The Hon. ICHABOD BARTLETT, of Portsmouth, was the first speaker called upon, and his address breathed a truly paternal spirit. Turning to a banner on the platform bearing the inscription "The Constitu tion and the Union." he read it, and said that, though not a young man, under that banner he would cheerfully enlist and fight till he conquered, or fall with it, if unhappily it should fall in the contest which certain parties were pursuing a course to provoke. In the call for the meeting he perceived that it was addressed to all who were in favor of obeying the laws and sustaining the constituted authorities of the land-a call which contained an ominous implication that there were those who were opposed to such obedience and giving such support. This was true. There were newspapers and public speakers of high standing who had even urged a forcible resistance to the laws and to the constituted authorities, and he asked if their course would be tolerated in this community

Without submission to the law a state of anarchy must follow. The only objection urged against some of the laws passed under the constitution, and demanded by it, was that they bore oppressively on a peculiar portion of the people who were subject to them. But there was no novelty in the law most objected to-no new display of injustice. It had been in existence since 1793, and for sixty years the zealots had lost as good a chance for rebellion as they had just at this time discovered. Were we to give up every thing we have most valuable on earth to set free the slaves with whom we have nothing to do? The evil existed and was fully acknowledged as such when the constitution was formed, and received the most anxious consideration of the best and wisest men of that day. But now a set of young men set themselves up above Washington, Roger Sherman, Hamilton, Franklin, Jefferson, and Madison. If those venerated men had been such steam-engine abolitionists as have now arrayed themselves against the law, we should never have had a constitution, or enjoyed the blessings which we have reaped unstitution, or enjoyed the blessings which we have reaped un-der it. In the fugitive slave law, without trial by jury, he saw no greater hardship or danger to the personal liberty of were they not pursuing a course which must result in disany freeman than existed in the case of a fugitive from justice. He referred to the letter of Josiah Quincy, senior, once

nember of Congress, a judge, mayor of Boston, and till recently President of Harvard College, countenancing resistance to the law, passed in strict pursuance of the agreemen entered into by our fathers; and when such a man recom mended a violation of the agreement, it was, he said, time for its friends to rally, and make their determination to maintain its friends to rally, and make their determination to maintain its friends to rally, and make their determination to maintain its friends to rally, and make their determination to maintain its friends to rally, and make their determination to maintain its friends to rally, and make their determination to maintain its friends to rally, and make their determination to maintain its friends to rally, and make their determination to maintain its friends to rally, and make their determination to maintain its friends to rally, and make their determination to maintain its friends to rally, and make their determination to maintain its friends to rally, and make their determination to maintain its friends to rally, and make their determination to maintain its friends to rally, and make their determination to maintain its friends to rally, and make their determination to maintain its friends to rally, and make their determination to maintain its friends to rally, and make their determination to maintain the ulture wreck of the Constitution and Union. The Hon. Mosax Nomars, of the United States Senate, was next called upon, and he proceeded at once to express his term and opinions put forth at recent promiscuous meetings by the "higher law" party, and he charged upon members of the same factious term, and total dissent from the senate and opinions put forth at recent promiscuous meetings by the President now called upon don't like the color of, shall we tear it out, and let the was and opinions put forth at recent promiscuous meetings by the "higher law" party, and he charged upon members of the same factious same the delay of a month in organizing the House at Washington at the commencement of the past season, and reminded the members of the lateness of the hour he delay of a month in organizing the House at Washington at the commencement of the past season, and reminded the members of the lateness mended a violation of the agreement, it was, he said, time for

My dear sir, the Union will be preserved, and the laws will coording the obeyed and executed. Let us take courage, and that sort of courage which prompts men to a resolute discharge of their uties. We will save the Union for our own sakes, for the ake of the country, for the honor of free Governments, and wen for the benefit of those who seem ready, with ruthless and, to teer it asunder.

I am, my dear sir, with true regard, your friend and obelient servent.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

These who deer war ease weak as infants. But, whether they conquers try. Nothing had been lost to freedom by that action, for were conquered, the country would be equally ruined in Territories quite as well as it can be taken into the new trophe. Ruin, destruction, and bloodshed must result. And he was astonished to find that clergymen were encouraging at the North the measure which has raised the greatest and most in a desolating civil war. Those who deem war even with a national enemy as wrong, was the fugitive slave law. Some of the measure which represents the measure which has raised the greatest and most in a desolating civil war. Those who deem war even with a national enemy as wrong, was the fugitive slave law. Some of the measure which represents the measure which has raised the greatest and most in a desolating civil war.

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Those who deem war even with a national enemy as wrong, was the fugitive slave law. Some of the measure which has raised the measure which has raised the fugitive slave law. Some of the measure which has raised the greatest and was attached to find that clergymen were encouraging at the North the measure which has raised the fugitive slave into the new law. The same control o

ty years had never been raised in any public body in our country. That question was, not whether the Union should be perpetual, but whether there should be disunion.

He was in the United States Senate when that word was beard for the first time on that floor, and never should he forget the thrill of horror it sent through that body. A deep and solemn pause ensued, and Senators shuddered as they slowly turned their eyes upon the bold author of the appelling suggestion. But he had now lived to hear hisses while one of the secretaries of the meeting was reading a resolution in favor of union. [This remark drew hisses, and General Pirror proceeded.] They hiss again. Let the men who do it show themselves. [Up rose two clergymen, the Rev. do it show themselves. [Up rose two clergymen, the Rev. Mr. Foss and Rev. Mr. Davis.] Here, then, (said Gen. P.) we have men who seek to destroy the Union. [One of them replied, "No. If you will let us explain, we will show that we do not intend that. We are willing to meet the question, however, any way."] Gen. PIRROR continued. You shall come, and he that is defeated must go to the wall and yield the question. That is the way to manage such matters in a free country. There must be no breaking up of the Govern-ment in case of defeat. If we are precipitated into a war by fanaticism, we cannot conquer. Both sections of the coun-try may be immolated. Neither could come out of the conbring two men into the field for every one that the South could muster; but it would be found, when the trial should

man from the South. [Great cheering.]

Gen. Pierce said the men, then, in the hall who had abandoned themselves to the infatuation of disunion sentiments would probably live to regret and repent of their present course. In the coming days of decreptude, when the infirmities of age shall have crept upon them, they would gather their children around them and confess how they were once betrayed into what he wanted to do; that was what our fathers agreed we should do; and that was what the friends of the Union esablished by them wanted to do. [Hisses.] These (said Jen. P.) are the arguments of the "higher law," I suppose. These provokers of disunion claimed to be men of humaniis owners would pursue them. If the slaves were protected in the free States, the owners would pursue with armed forces. If roops would be raised to resist them; battalions would be free States would be find added to hattalions on each side, and the free States would be added to hattalions on each side, and the free States would be boyond what Napoleon ever saw on the most terrific of his bloody battle-fields. It was the fear of such dreadful consequences that caused such a universal revolution of feeling throughout the Union when the original compromise project. The eyes of the nation were opened to the magnitude of the danger. Even those who opposed it in Congress felt they were standing on the brink of a precipice. There seems as ed to be no step between disunion and a faithful adherence to the compact of the Union. He knew that was the feeling. Members of Congress had confessed it. The resort to disumino as an experiment to get rid of a political evil would an owe exist if they were defeated by the action of the opponents of these measures. They were fairly within the scope of the constitution, and were to be obeyed with the same fidelity as when the sacred instrument itself, which all good citizens must and would stand by while a plank remained. Happily through the lowering clouds of the passing storm the white cliffs of concession were in sight, and the joyful ry was, the Union—set the lowering clouds of the passing storm the white cliffs of concession were in sight, and the joyful ry was, the Union—set renal Union! Gen. Piracz spoke with a free and fifty energy which created and maintained as lively sensation during the whole period of his eloquent and uncompromising speech.]

The Hon. Jorz Eastwax, of Convay, having been inited out of the constitution was nothing. Its power and efficacy were wholly in the living men of the day. He could not understand how men of education and professing to be greated the constitution was nothing. Its power and efficacy were wholly in the living men of the day. He could that there was danger that the few cords that bound the Union would be severed. Could they suppose that one-half of the States would see their rights cut down, and still remain in the Union? Would the North remain in it, under similar the Union? Would the North remain in it, under similar wrong? Here we were not in the habit of submitting to a breach of contract even for an old horse. After touching upon the annexation of Texas and the acquisition of territory from Mexico, he asked what had occurred that we should trample the constitutional rights of the South under foot? How had the fugitive slave law changed our duty? Its opponents said it was unconstitutional. Then let the conset tuted authorities decide if it be so or not. Others said it would do it would, if he could, blot out the glorious orb total authorities decide if it be so or not. Others said it would do it would, if he could, blot out the glorious orb total discover a single tuted authorities decide if it be so or not. Others said it would do it would, if he could, blot out the glorious orb total the proper of the would and faming disc.

The Hon. Gronz W. Nexeltr, of Franklin, being called upon, apoke of the security we enjoy in lives, persons, and property, and all other rights, from the universal senti-What was to be gained by repeal? The lugitive must be given up, or the constitution must cease to exist. It is one of the sgreements, one of the most important stipulations, made expressly for the security of property in fifteen of the States. Who could expect to excite the feelings of the people of New Hampshire so far as to make them false to her agreements? Who are the people who demand such a sa-crifice? Why, certain persons who have very tender consciences. But in the great affairs of life we must have some brains as well as some conscience; and brains were particularly needed now, or the thread on which the constitution hangs

The President now introduced Gen. Franklin Pierce, and that gallant gentleman was received with enthusiastic cheers. Disclaiming any purpose of making any thing like a regular address, he said he never before was so much under the influence of confliction. said he never before was so much under the initial said he never before was so much under the initial said he never before was so much in the appearance of conflicting emotions. There was much in the appearance of the assembly which filled his heart with joy; and yet a feeling of sadness oppressed him when he cast his eyes over that vast, calm, resolved multitude, and remembered that they had gathered there to consider a question which for twenthey had gathered the consideration of the property of

the opposition they are inflaming. But there was dan He had been through one crisis, and he knew there was circumstanced that they know where the danger lies. If the sgitation is kept up, it will not be five years before the Union will be dashed into fragments. It is inevitable, if the constitution be openly assailed or undermined by false and disingenuous attacks upon the legislation imperatively demanded by it. Who could suppose that the South would submit to it, even if they had no consideration of property interest in the question. If it were merely a question of honor—a question of submitting to an unprincipled denial of their constitutional sight, they would indignantly resent the course of the North under the guidance of what is called the "higher law." Where do these violators of the constitution find the duty of obeving this higher law laid down?

obeying this higher law laid down?

[The Prescher. Read the fifth chapter of Matthew.]

Mr. Noaris. I have read it. The fugitive slave law, ibstance as it now is, has existed sixty years without its

The Hos. CHARLES G. ATHERTON, of Nashville, next constitution, laws, and institutions of the country; that they would rebuke the attempts made to create jealousy and ha-tred, which must in the end produce disruption of the Union; and that they will countenance those who, while they sa they will not resist the laws, do and say all in their power t men spoken of in Scripture, whe scatter about firebrai rows, and death, and then say, "Am I not in sport?" every friend to his country hoped that the perpetual agitation had been silenced, these disturbers were doin thing in their power to unsettle the adjustment. Ho claimed Mr. Atherton, to those wise and patriotic in

and property, and all other rights, from the universal senti-ment that they depend upon the observance of law. If that sentiment were undermined, not one of those rights would aggrieved in the matter of taxes undertook to contend in arms with the constituted authorities. Those insurgents only carthe measure of his obedience to the law and its authorities.

He next adverted to the extent of the dissatisfaction at the

He next adverted to the extent of the dissatisfaction at the South. It was no longer South Carolina standing alone. She was surrounded and aided by other States which felt their rights to be equally endangered. The feeling of dissatisfaction with the National Government had become so strong and general that it had become difficult in some of the States to get men to accept office under that Government. Mr. EASTMAN admitted that at the South there were some unconstitutional State laws which ought not to exist, and could not be enforced if their constitutionally should be properly tested in the Supreme Court of the United States. But the law under discussion was a national one, extending over the whole country and binding upon every part, and if not obeyed might give rise to some Corsican who would ride upon the whirlwind and direct the storm for his own advancement, amid the utter wreck of the Constitution and Union.

The Hon. Moska Normus, of the United States Senate, was next called upon, and he proceeded at once to express his utter and total dissent from the sentiments and opinious put

New York three hundred and fifty passengers. Among them were Dr. FOOTE, of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, and late United States Chargé d'Affaires at Bogota, and his Secretary; Lieut. DE CAMP, United States Navy, with despatches from the ly the United States Legation in Chili; and Lieut. BARTLETT, Inited States Coast Survey.

Lieut. BARTLETT has in porvey of the entrances to the Columbia river, showing the Columbia river, a distance of six hundred miles. These sureys have been made by Lieuts. McARTHUR and BARTLETT. with their hydrographical party, of the United States Coast Survey, since April last. These charts will be at once laid efore Professor BACHE, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, or his examination and approval.

acific in an Indian Cayuca. A boat was also capsized at he same time. Its occupants saved their lives, but lost their uggage and \$11,000 in gold dust.

The dates from San Francisco are to the 19th October. The intelligence of the admission of California as a State was received at San Francisco on the 18th with the most lively demonstrations of satisfaction. The California Courier of the 19th

"Yesterday at about helf-past ten A. M. the booming of tiful steamship Oregon hove in sight, completely covered with flags of all nations, the starry flag of our country proudly waving over all. She came up in fine style in front of the city, firing her heavy guns in quick succession, which were answered by the ships in the harbor and from cannon on shore,

now one of the States of our glorious Confederacy. The hills and housetops were soon covered with multitudes of people, who uttered cheer upon cheer as the Oregon swept up toward her anchorage at Rincon Point. In the course of the afternoon a grand salute was fired from the plaza, and groups filled The roof of Wells's splendid banking house on Montgomery street was covered by a large party of gentlemen, who had assembled for the same purpose. Bonfires were kindled on the hills and in Happy Valley. A grand salute was fired from the revenue cutter in the harbor in the evening, and the whole night was spent in every manner of rejoicing—great

the most beautiful style. The show from some of the nouses was most brilliant.
"Every one seemed happy; and we de no

States. Thanks to a tardy but patriotic Congress; thanks to our brethren of the Atlantic States; thanks to an Adminisration which has shown itself true to California and true to

every voice was brought into requisition to welco pride and pleasure; as many more for HARRY CLAY for having 'assisted in putting it there;' the same for Mr. BENTON for the same reason, and many cheers for others. Soon two splendid pieces of ordnance were on the ground beneath the flag, and a grand salute—of we do not know how many guns—fired in honor of the great occasion. These cannon were from the revenue cutter, and, under the direction of Universal joy seems to prevail among all classes. The

young republicans are glorious, and so are the old. Several thousand dollars were subscribed within two hours for a grand

The important intelligence was officially communicated t the Common Council of San Francisco on the evening of its arrival, in a message from the Mayor, when a joint resolution vas adopted appropriating five thousand dollars toward defraying the expense of a grand celebration of the event.

The San Francisco Herald furnishes the followno summary of events since the departure of the

ming operations have been obliged by the freshets to abandon the works which cost them months of hard labor, and they have generally gone to the dry diggings, where they will doubtless remain during the winter. There has been but lit-tle interesting intelligence from the mines during the last fortnight. The Northern portion is becoming infested with a band of marauders, like those who formerly traversed the San Joaquin district, and murders and robberies have been recently of quite frequent occurrence in the valley of the San Joaquin district, and murders and robberies have been recently of quite frequent occurrence in the valley of the San Joaquin district, and murders and robberies have been four weeks, a good deal of gold will yet be taken from this recently of quite frequent occurrence in the valley of the Sa-cramento. In the northern portions of the State and on the borders of Oregon gold has been found, but not in that abun-dance that was first anticipated. We have received private accounts within the last twenty-four hours from the quartz mine near Los Angeles, and it is said it will prove exceedingly valuable. From the Mariposa mines the statements are contradictory, but it is probable they will also prove very pro-

all. If we had been admitted into the Union, the State would have been in possession of ample means to rescue the sufferers from their wretched condition; but there is no money in the treasury, private benevolence is exhausted, and the Collector of this pert is unwilling to assume the responsibility of advancing any of the Government funds.

"The cholers, which has been for some time approaching this country by the trail of the immigrant and by the way of Acanulco, has at length made its appearance; but as yet there

Acapulco, has at length made its appearance; but as yet there have been very few cases, and those have been generally of a mild character. The climate is at present not favorable to the spread of the disease, and it is hoped it will not extend its ravages. Some cases are reported at Stockton, but they are

not authenticated.
"The whole of the burnt district in this city has been revery rapidly. All the principal thoroughfares will be planked before the rainy season. The wharves are being extended out into deep water. Business is becoming somewhat more active as the season advances."

We find no further allusion to the cholera in the papers efore us, beyond the admission in the San Francisco Courier of the 14th of October that there had been one or two unloubted cases of the disease in that city. It save :

" We do not apprehend that it will get a foothold among us. The present is the most sickly season in San Francisco, and every case of sickness which has any resemblance to the chilera is set down as the "real thing." The air is too pure and the winds too strong in this region to make an abiding

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Sacramento Transcript of the 14th of October furnishes the following narrative of an encounter with Indians: "A party of whites under Capt. Best, of the brig Orbit, now lying at our levee, and an old California adventurer, Mr. Van Duezen, had a severe engagement with a party of Indians at the mouth of Salmon river, on the Klamath, about the middle of August last. The Indians, it appears, had taken nine white men, whom they were holding as quasi prisoners, having robbed them of their clothes, provisions, horses, &c. some time before this party of whites arrived at Salmon river.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

"Best and his company demanded the instant restoration of the goods to the robbed party, but the demand was not complied with. The whites collected their forces, and measures were concerted for a general fight. All told, some fifty white men appeared, with about three hundred Indians arrayed against them. The fight was kept up for some hours, the Salmon river dividing the combatants. During the battle CAMP, United States Navy, with despatches from the lited States Legation in Chili; and Lieut. BARTLETT, ited States Navy, late commander of the Ewing, with patches from California for the Navy Department and the lited States Coast Survey.

Lieut. BARTLETT has in possession the charts of the new

while on their way from the mountains, by a large body of Indians. The party fied, but not until one Mexican had been killed and another badly wounded. The Indians upon coming troublesome. Two men, named Spink and Cushing. were murdered by the Indians while encamped near the jur

land emigrants. The only paragraph we find is the followinto the weekly Alta California of October 19th :

"We conversed yesterday with a gentleman from Cincin-nati, Ohio, who has just arrived with his family, by the way of the Carson river route, from the States.

** He gives a most appalling account of the sufferings endured by those who were last upon the route. From the head of the Humboldt, where their sufferings first commenced, hundreds have actually died from starvation. Cattle, horses, hundreds have actually died from starvation. Cattle, horses, and mules almost literally time the road across the desert.

"Our informant states that he had occasion, after having crossed the dividing ridge of the Sierra Nevada, to return for one hundred miles or more, and that during this entire distance he did not see one single person. He thinks the last wagon to cross the mountains was that containing his family.

"So it seems there is no further danger of sufferings upon the plains for the present season. Those who have suffered so much in reaching this country are now mingling with our citizens. But even here it must not be supposed they are citizens. But even here it must not be supposed they are entirely above want. Many families have lost every thing, and are now destitute. They will, in all probability, need some assistance, particularly if they fall sick during the rainy season. Such cases should be attended to, and that prompt-

A letter dated Salmon Trout river, September 13, "Immigrants still pass in great numbers, and many of them are apparently in distress, being compelled to walk and carry their blankets, cooking utensils, and provisions. Much sickness prevails about fifty miles back, this side of the forty mile desert, and many are dying of a disease something like the distance travelled without pasture seventy miles. The water for this distance is worse than none at all. Here the duced to a certainty that none will die for want of food.

They all get plenty of beef. Hundreds who have taker medical attendance. Were it not for the traders who have flocked to the desert with supplies, many more would have died. With fresh teams, the traders are taking grass and water into the desert, and gathering up the animals and wagons they find deserted. It is supposed most of the immigrants have arrived. The women stand the hardship well. Many are on the road afoot, and but few have died. A man who came through late, with pack mules, counted fifteen hundred graves along the road."

FROM THE MINING DISTRICTS.

The Pacific News of October 15 says: "Now that the fortunes of the past summer. The placers in the neighborhood of Sonora will be crowded again. A camp of several thousand persons is expected at the Chinese diggings. Many speak of locating at Carson's, a few miles from the

"The region between the Tuolumne and Mersedes, known s Matsell's and Rattlesnake creeks, will also afford room for a large number of miners. Active preparations are going on to be in readiness for the winter, let it set in as soon as it to be in readiness for the winter, let it set in as soon as it may. Traders are laying in large supplies. The road from Stockton to the mountains is daily swarming with mule trains and wagons loaded for the mines, and unless the rains set in very soon the whole region will be in a much better condition to afford all needful supplies to the laborer than it was upon the sudden coming on of the rains last fall.

"By the rains some three weeks since thirty-six dams on the Tuolumne river were washed away or partially injured. But so great was the faith of those engaged in these works that the bed of the stream would pay, could they ever fairly get into it, that most of the companies went to work and repaired their dams, and now many of them are testing the reality of their expectations. It is somewhat remarkable that of all the streams upon which so much labor has been bestowof all the streams upon which so much labor has been bestow-ed this season, the Tuolumne alone has proved any thing nearly as rich as the beds of the streams were generally sup-posed to be. This is rich without doubt, yet there is great difficulty in working the channel to advantage. Although the stream has been turned in many places, there is still more or less water in the channel, and the gold is so extremely fine river—enough to repay the miners in a measure for their long and constant labors on the banks in the way of ditching. Some of the companies, however, will not attempt to do any-thing further this fall, but wait for another season, when they hope to be so thoroughly prepared as to be able to commence operations early, not doubting that a large pile is waiting and ready for them."

California - A letter from Havana, published in the Journal of Commerce, says:

"The passengers by the Crescent City, of whom there are about three hundred and fifty, give the most doleful accounts of the sufferings and disappointments of the emigrants thither. And yet 'the cry is still they come !' It is a perfect lottery : and when was the lottery ever started in which twenty thousand men were not found to venture for the one high prize? Time and experience will bring matters to their proper level, and when the privations and trials of the 'pioneers' of this new region are numbered among the things that were, mining will be carried on by companies, trade will assume the regularity dictated by its ordinary rules, and a great empire will be found to have sprung into existence with a rapidity that will make the hitherto rapid progress of the Atlantic States appear but a slow movement in comparison.

POLITICS IN CALIFORNIA.

The election for Clerk of the Supreme Court, Attorney General, Senators, Members of Assembly, &c. took place in California on the 7th of October. James H. Noony (Whig) was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction ; James A. McDougall (Dem.) Attorney General; E. H. Tharpe (Dem.) Clerk of the Supreme Court. The Whigs appear to have carried the city of San Francisco, the following gentlemen having been elected to the Legislature : F. C. Bennett, (Whig;) T. D. Carr, (Whig;) J. S. Wethered, (Whig;) W. C. Hoff, (Dem.)

The Legislature, as far as heard from, stands as foll-Senate-Whige holding over, 6 ; elected in the San Jose distrier, 1; San Joaquin district, 1; total 8. Democrats holding over, 2; elected in San Francisco district, 1; Sacram district. 1 : total 4.

The Whigs have elected four members of the Assembly San Francisco, two in San Jose; one in Yube, and one in Yallo-total 8. The Democrats one in San Francisco, one in Benicis, and one in Sacramento-total 3.

In England an old lady who had been deaf for eight years lately recovered her hearing by her first trip on the ra The noise of the train passing under the bridge "something in her ear to give way," and she recover